THE

DAISY DOT III
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USER'S GUIDE

created by
David Richardson

authorized by
Roy Goldman

All Daisy Dot III fonts
are in the public domain

If you have any questions,
suggestions or comments,
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Author's Notes

The purpose of this guide is to help the user in his quest
to master Daisy Dot III. As a purchaser of Daisy Dot III's
predecessor, Daisy Dot II, I got hooked on this very excellent
printer utility. In using Daisy Dot III, I encountered some
problems that were not the program's fault, but mine. As I used
it more and more I learned the tricks of the trade and learned
to avoid some of my earlier mistakes, which in reality were
silly in nature. As you use this guide, and you look at the
various fonts in it, I hope you can avoid the problems I had. I
have tried to give credit to the creator of each font whenever
possible. If the font is very straight forward and it is simply
a matter of loading it up and printing it, then no comments are
included with it. If, however, there are some peculiarities of
the font, I have strived to mention them in the comments along
with that font. If any of you out there feel that anything more
should be mentioned about a font, please write me and let me
know so that I can change the guide accordingly and include
them in future guides I might send out. Since I am just starting
out on this and I don't know how much response I'll get, at least
starting out I will try and keep a list of everyone who has
gotten the guide and I will attempt to send them any future
updates, such as corrections or additional pages, which should
include new fonts. In the case of the fonts that I have
designed, I have tried to include how I designed them and
anything else that I feel might interest the reader. For those
of you who have received the printout disk of this guide, rather
than the manual only, you have the added benefit of receiving
the font files. At this time, I cannot send just the fonts only.
The only way to get them is to get the manual printout disk. If
you want the manual printout disk that will print this manual
exactly as you see it now, then you will need to send 3 disks
and $1 to cover postage. To get the manual already printed
out, send me $5 and I will send you one. The manual printout
disk is very easy to use. You simply load in Daisy Dot III, and
then insert the appropriate disk in drive 1. All text files and
font files are included on the appropriate sides so there is no
need for more than one drive. Any file that has either no
extension, or an extension other than ✶.NLQ is a text file of a
page of this manual. Simply printout each non-NLQ file, and you
will print out the entire manual. As of this printing, the manual
consists of the title page, the author's notes, two pages for the
table of contents (one text file, however), and 19 pages of the
font printouts. As for the printout disks, Side 1 of the Disk 1
contains P1, P2, P3, the title page, the table of contents, the
author's notes and all fonts necessary to print them out. Side 2
contains P4, P5, P6, P7 and P11 along with the necessary fonts.
P11 is out of sequence so that the maximum amount of disk space

is utilized. Side 1 of Disk 2 contains P8, P9, and P10 along with their fonts. Side 2 contains P12 through P18 and the fonts that go with them. P14 is split up between two files, P14.1 and P14.2. You print P14.1 first, then you roll back the paper to the same spot and print P14.2. Disk 3 contains only P19 and its' fonts for now. At the moment, this guide mainly deals with how to print out the fonts only.

I am a member of a local computer club that prints a newsletter every other month. In that newsletter I have an article that deals with how to use Daisy Dot III itself. It deals with text entry, how to use multiple fonts in a file, pitfalls to look out for, and basically everything that I have learned about and found out about Daisy Dot III. The article is called "Exploring The Wild FONTier". As time goes on, perhaps I will become an expert on Daisy Dot III. For now, I am simply a happy user. I hope you become one also.

David Richardson

INVERSE.NLQ (font by David Richardson):

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!"#$%&'
()-=_|;+*:\^,./[]?@

In order to use INVERSE.NLQ, you must set character spacing
and line spacing at 0 if you don't want any blank spaces
between letters or lines. Also, there is no inverse "SPACE"
character. Every "SPACE" character will come out white. The
DD3 Editor does not allow you to modify the "SPACE" character
like you can the others. The only way you can change the
"SPACE" character from the Editor is to change how many pixels
wide it is. This font was originally intended to "inverse" one
word in a text anyway, so a space was not really needed. If
you want to print whole paragraphs with the spaces also black,
you could accomplish this by using the Editor to change one of
the least used characters, such as "@" and make it look like a
black space. You could then use the search and replace feature
of your word processor to change every "SPACE" character to
the "@" character. When printing out the modified text using
INVERSE.NLQ, the result will be black spaces for the "SPACE"
character. Also keep in mind that if you use right
justification, extra spaces will be added, putting in gaps of
white, in order to justify the text. So don't use right justify.

MADRID.NLQ:

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!"#$%&'
()-=_|;+*:\^,./[]?@

MASONRY.NLQ (font by Chris Bailey):

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
0123456789<>!"#$%&'
()-=_|;+*:\^,./[]?@

All caps. Lower case letters will be printed as upper case.
Also, this sample used a character spacing of 4.

RIBBON.NLQ:

Print this font using no horizontal spacing. Use the characters [and] to begin and end each word. Also, there are no lower case letters at all. Lower case letters are not replaced with upper case. Any lower case letters in your text file will be left blank, so make sure the text has no lower case letters.

ROMAN2.NLQ:
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!"#$%&'()-=_|;+*:\^,./[]?@

TIMES.NLQ:
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!"#$%&'()-=_|;+*:\^,./[]?@

ZIPPER.NLQ (font by Clifford Bohnson):
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789 !"#$%&'()-=_|;*:\../[]?¢

This font has no + or ^ characters, and the @ was converted into the cent sign.

PLAIN.NLQ (font by David Richardson)
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!"#$%&'()-=_ |;+*:\^,./[]?@

OBSERVER.NLQ (font by Chris Bailey):
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!"#♦%&'()-=_|;+*:\^,./[]?@

OHIO2.NLQ:
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!"#$%&'()-=_|;+*:\^,./[]?@

OLDENGC.NLQ (font by Clifford Bohnson):
ABCDEFGHIJKLM
NOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789!$&'<>~:;,."""?

This sample is printed with a spacing of 4. The characters "["
and "]" have been changed to look like open quotes and closed
quotes respectively. The parentheses look like < and >, while
the < and > characters are not used. This is evidently so that
if the text has parentheses, you don't have to use the word
processor to replace them with < and >. The following
characters are not used:

\ ^ _ + * | @ " / < > % = #

OLDWEST2.NLQ:
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!"#$%&'()-=_|;+*:\^,./[]?@

PARSONS.NLQ (font by Clifford Bohnson):
ABCDEFGHIJKLM
NOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!#$%&'()-=_|;+*:\^,./"""?¢

Again, this sample has been printed using character spacing of
4.   The quotation symbol is not used, but again [and] have been
changed to represent open and close quotes. The @ is changed
to the cent sign.

PATRIOT.NLQ (font by Clifford Bohnson):

ABCDEFGHIJKLM
NOPQRSTUVWXYZ
0123456789!$'".. ""''?
☆ ★ 🦅 🦅 🦅 🦅 ▤ ▤

Here, again, the characters "[" and "]" are open and close quotes. The text above has been printed with spacing of 4. The asterisk is the star. The hyphen, or minus sign, is the smaller eagle. The lower case r and s printed side by side with no space prints out the hand pointing to the right. The l and m are the hand pointing to the left. The backward slash is the eagle's head. The lower case y and z together produce the larger eagle. The f and g produce the first flag, and the j and g produce the second flag. The rest of the lower case letters are not used. None of the following characters are used:

^ _ | " # % & < = > ( ) + / @

PATTERNS.NLQ

Capital letters only. To use the patterns, as a border for instance, print one of them many times with no vertical or horizontal spacing.

PHOENIX.NLQ (font by Clifford Bohnson):
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!#$%&'()-=_|;*:\,./""?^¢

Printed here with a character spacing of 4. @ becomes the cent sign, and [and] become opening and closing quotes.

PICA10.NLQ (font by Chris Bailey)
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!"#$%&'()-+=_|;*:\,./[]?^@

This font is designed to look like a typewriter or a daisy-wheel printer, therefore every character is the same width. To use, set the character spacing to 0.

PLAZA.NLQ (font by Charles Blaquiere)
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
0123456789<>!"#$%&'()-+=_;*,\.../[]^>@

Rather than lower case letters, this font has a whole new set
of caps, giving you a choice of styles using one font, but both
are compatible with the other characters.

PLEGAL10.NLQ (by Chris Bailey)
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789½¼!"#$%&'()-†™_¶;*:®,./[]©?@

Printed with no character spacing. Again designed to look like
a daisy-wheel. The + becomes a cross, such as those used as
footnotes. The \ becomes the symbol for registered, the little
R in the circle. The ^ becomes the copyright symbol. The |
becomes the paragraph symbol. The equal sign becomes the
trademark symbol. The < becomes the one-half, and the >
becomes the one-fourth.

POET.NLQ:
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!"#$%&'()-x=_;:\,./[]?@*

This sample is printed with no character spacing. The + and the
lower case "x" are the same character.

POSTER2.NLQ (by Clifford Bohnson)
ABCDEFGHIJKLM
NOPQRSTUVWXYZ
ABCDEFGHIJKLM
NOPQRSTUVWXYZ
0123456789<>/'"#$%&'
()-+=_;*:\,./[]^?@

In place of lower case, it has outline letters.

PREZ.NLQ (by Iver Possehl)
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!"#$%&'()-=_|;+*:\^,./[]?@

Again, printed with no character spacing.

PRINTED.NLQ:
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!"#$%&'()-=_|;+*:\^,./[]?@

SAPPHIRE.NLQ (by Clifford Bohnson)
ABCDEFGHIJKLM
NOPQRSTUVWXYZ
0123456789::?""!S'[].

The letters K, M, Q, R, and W are actually made up of two
letters, the uppercase and its' lower case counterpart. The
other lower case letters are not used. To get it to work
properly, whenever you want to print one of those five letters,
first type the command for 0 character spacing, \S0, then the
upper case letter, then the command to restore the original
character spacing, in this case \S2, and then the lower case
letter. To print an "H" for example, the command would look
like this: \S0H\S2h. You must do this in the text for every
time that letter is used. If a lot of text is to be done, it
would be easiest to type the text as normal, and use the search
and replace function to change every "H" into "\S0H\S2h". The
brackets [and] are open and close quotes. The following
characters are not used:

" # % * + / < = > @ \ ^ _ |

SCRIPT2.NLQ:
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!"#$%&'()-=_|;+*:\^,./[]?@

SHADOW.NLQ (by Clifford Bohnson):

ABCDEFGHIJKLM
NOPQRSTUVWXYZ
0123456789!$'-°°...°°°°?¢

No lower case letters at all. The brackets become quotation
marks and the "@" becomes the cent.

SINALOA.NLQ (by Clifford Bohnson):

ABCDEFGHIJKLM
NOPQRSTUVWXYZ
0123456789!"$&',-.:

The upper case "W" is made up of "W" and "w". The other
lower case letters are not used. Also not used are the
following characters:

[ ] ^ _ | # % ( ) * + / < = > ? @

SPENSER.NLQ (by Chris Bailey):

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

0123456789<>!"№$%&´

()-=_fi;+*:ft^,./[]?@

The \ has become the combined "f" and "t". The | has become
the combined "f" and "i". The # symbol has been changed to
the "No." abbreviation.

SPNSROL.NLQ (by Chris Bailey):

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

0123456789<>!"#$%&´()-=_|;+*:\^,./[]?@

SWISS.NLQ:

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!"#$%&'()-=_|;+*:\^,./[]?@

BIGBLOCK.NLQ (by David Richardson)

ABCDEFGHIJKLM
NOPQRSTUVWXYZ
0123456789<>!"'#$%&'
()-=_ | ;+*:\^../[]?@

Lower case letters will appear as uppercase.

BIGCAPS.NLQ (by David Richardson)

ABCDEFGHIJKLM
NOPQRSTUVWXYZ
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
0123456789<>!"#$%&'
()-=_ | ;+*:\^../[]?@

BLOCK2.NLQ:

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!"#$%&'()-=_!;+*:\^,./[]?@

BOSTON.NLQ:

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!"#$%&'()-=_!;+*:\^,./[]?@

CENTURY.NLQ:

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!"#$%&'()-=_!;+*:\^,./[]?@

CHANCERY.NLQ (by Clifford Bohnson)

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789«>!#$%&'{}-=_|;*:st,./""?

The brackets become quotation marks, while the characters
^,",+, and @ are not used. The character \ becomes the
combination "st".

CREAMY.NLQ:

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!"#$%&-'()-=_|;+*:\^,./[]?@

CRYSTAL.NLQ:

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!"#$%&'()-=_;;+*:\^,./[]?@

ELEGANT.NLQ:

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!"#$%&'()-=_;+*:\^,./[]?@

FORTRESS.NLQ (by Chris Bailey):

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!"#$%&'()-=_|;+*:\^,./()?@

FORTRES2.NLQ (by Chris Bailey):

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!"#$%&'()-=_|;+*:\^,./{}?@

FRPICA10.NLQ (by Chris Bailey)

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!"éèêô'()-ë_ù;û*:çâ,./ïî?à

Use this font for printing in French. Print this font with 0
character spacing. The following characters have been changed:

is é, $ is è, % is ê, & is ô, + is û
= is ë, @ is à, [is ï, \ is ç,] is î
^ is â and | is ù.

GARDE.NLQ:
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!"#$%&'()-=_|;+*:\^,./[]?@

GERMAN.NLQ (by Chris Bailey):
RBCBEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUUWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!"#f%&'()-=_|;+*:\^,./()?@

HAND.NLQ (by Clifford Bohnson):
ABCDEFGHIJKLM
NOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklm
nopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!"#$%&'
()-=_;+*:\../[]?"

HELVBOLD.NLQ (by Iver Possehl):
ABCDEFGHIJKLM
NOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklm
nopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!"#$%&'
()-=_|;+*:\^,./[]?@

LADDERS.NLQ (by David Richardson):
ABCDEFGHIJKLM
NOPQRSTUVWXYZ
0123456789<>!"#$%&'
()-=_|;+*:\^,./[]?■

Lower case will show up as upper case.

LCD.NLQ (by Charles Blaquiere):
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!"#$%&'()-=_|;+*:\^,./[]?@

LONGISLE.NLQ:
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
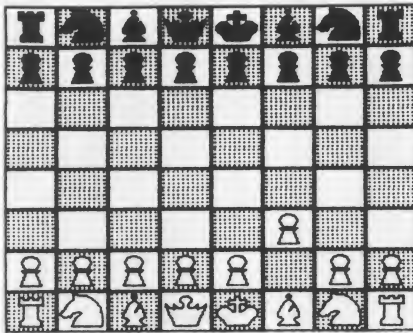abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!"#$%&'()-=_|;+*:\^,./[]?@

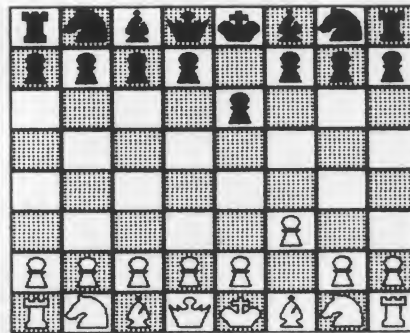LUBAL.NLQ (by Charles Blaquiere):
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
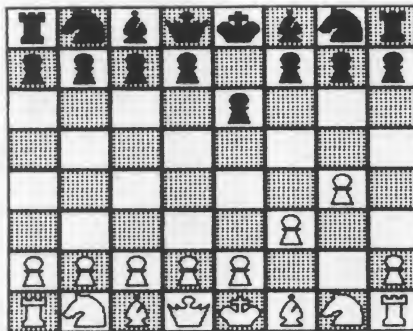0123456789<>!"#$%&'()-=_|;+*:\^,./[]?@

Did you know that a game of chess can be won by Black in two moves? Well, it can, and here's how:

WHITE
1 P-KB3 ?

BLACK
1 . . . P-K3 !

WHITE
2 P-KN4 ??
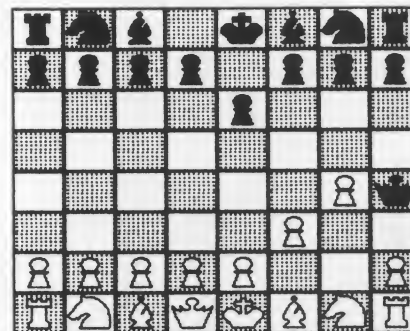
BLACK
2 . . . Q-R5 mate !!!

The White King is in check by the Black Queen, and the Queen cannot be blocked or captured, nor can the King move out of check. Thus, checkmate! This checkmate is called the "Fool's Mate", because the two moves by White are so bad, that you would have to be a fool to make them. Neither pawn move by White opens up routes for the other pieces to come into play. The sample above was done with a font called CHESS.NLQ by David Richardson. Here is the breakdown of which characters represent the individual elements:

is 1		is 2					
is K		is L		is k		is l	
is F		is G		is f		is g	
is R		is S		is r		is s	
is B		is C		is b		is c	
is N		is O		is n		is o	
is P		is Q		is p		is q	

CHESS.NLQ (continued from PAGE 12):
No other letters are used. There is a certain logic in how the
symbols were matched to the letters. There are four ways to
represent each chess piece. There had to be a symbol for a
white king on a white square, a white king on a black square, a
black king on a white square and a black king on a black
square. That's four symbols for just the king. This is true for
every other piece also. Upon trying to type it out with the
word processor, however, you had to be real careful about what
you typed and it was hard to proofread and it was very
confusing. By using upper case for the white squares and lower
case for the black squares regardless of what was on them, or
whether or not anything was on them at all, it was easier to
check to make sure that every other square was upper and
lower case, alternately, like a chess board. Look at the
example below and see how a set-up chess board would look on
the word processor:

SoCgLcOs
qQqQqQqQ
12121212
21212121
12121212
21212121
PpPpPpPp
rNbFkBnR

Knowing what was just mentioned, just looking at this example
you know that the alternating black and white squares will be
correct, although the piece sitting on them may not. This
eliminates one of the major factors in double-checking your
typing. As you are typing in the pieces, remember that this is
how the pieces match their letters: K(ing), P(awn), B(ishop),
R(ook), k(N)ight, F(emale) for queen (this will be explained later).
These are for the white pieces on white (upper case) squares.
For the corresponding black pieces on the white (upper case)
squares, simply use the next letter of the alphabet
corresponding to its' white counterpart, like this: K(ing) is now
L, P(awn) is Q, B(ishop) is C, R(ook) is S, k(N)ight is O and the
F(emale) queen is now G, since Q was used up by the black pawn
on the white square. The Q was in the middle of a bunch of
letters to be used, so it was causing the most problems. To
make things easier the (Q)ueen became (F)emale (how I came up
with this connection, I don't know). Now since you know the
pattern for the white squares, you do the same for the black
squares, but you use lower case. Using upper and lower case
for the opposite colored pieces as originally planned was too
confusing to type in.
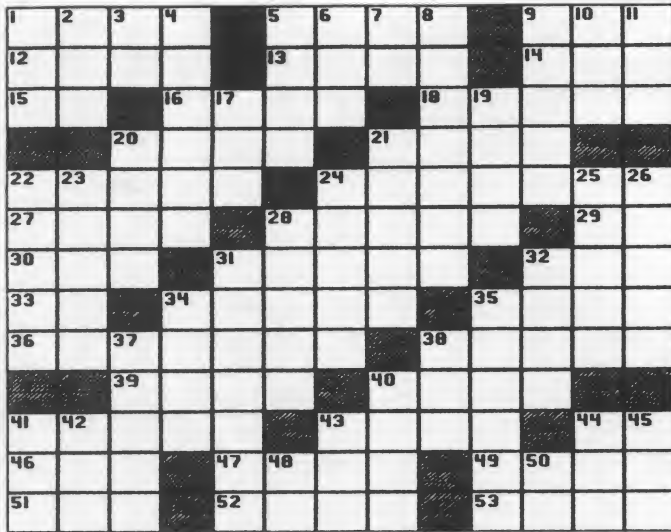
ACROSS

1. Fly aloft
5. Dim
9. Health resort
12. Aware of: slang
13. Strong metal
14. Automobile
15. You and I
16. Story
18. Coped (with)
20. Canary's home
21. Throw hard
22. Declare; say
24. Proper
27. Deep affection
28. Sand hills
29. "Howdy!"
30. Reverent fear
31. Blazes
32. Disfigure
33. Take place
34. Rescues
35. Foundation
36. Sloped
38. Bargain events
39. Touches gently
40. Ascend
41. Theater part
43. Toil
44. Ma's mate

46. Corn serving
47. Poke
49. Prepare copy
51. Picnic pest
52. Ripped
53. Vocal sound

DOWN

1. Plant, as seed
2. Single item
3. Near; by
4. Revolve
5. Heap
6. Exist
7. ___ and behold!
8. Lasts
9. Climb or go up
10. Buddy
11. Skill
17. Become mature
19. Does wrong
20. ___ in, collapse
21. Sharpens, as a skill
22. Thick slices
23. Bath item
24. Healed
25. Pursue
26. Becomes weary
28. Plunges into
31. Fleshiest
32. Masculine
34. Hidden obstacle
35. Woven container
37. Separated
38. Knight's title
40. Dressing gown
41. Ocean
42. Light brown
43. Armed conflict
44. Brooch
45. Had lunch
48. As far as
50. Accomplish

On the preceding page, the crossword puzzle was printed with a font called CRSSWORD.NLQ by David Richardson. The font PICA10.NLQ was used to print the clues. Here is the printout of the CRSSWORD.NLQ font:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88		

Of course, it should be printed with no vertical or horizontal spacing. Here is the text which was used to create the above sample:

```
1234567890<>qwe
rtyuiop-=asdfgh
jkl;+*zxcvbnm,.
/!"#$%&'@()QWER
TYUIOP_|ASDFGHJ
KL:\^ZXCVBNM[]?
```
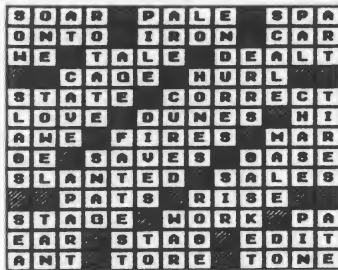
If you will check, you will see that the printout starts at the first character on the keyboard, the "1" and continues right on down the line in lower case to the last character, the "/". It then continues back where it started on the first key, but this time the SHIFT key is held down when each key is pressed. This makes it easy to type in the text for the crossword puzzle boxes, since you don't have to check to see what each character is. As you type it in, you simply start at the first and go right on down the line. The last two characters, the "]" and "?" are the blank and the black squares. If the crossword puzzle requires higher numbers, you could create another font, picking up where these leave off. The answers to this crossword puzzle are found on the next page, which will show you yet another font.

BOTLNECK.NLQ (by David Richardson):

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789!"'$&'()-=_|;:,. ?

Not used: < > # % + * \ ^ / [ ] @

Here is the answer for the previous crossword puzzle:

```
SOAR.PALE.SPA
ONTO.IRON.CAR
WE.TALE.DEALT
..CAGE.HURL..
STATE.CORRECT
LOVE.DUNES.HI
AWE.FIRES.MAR
OE.SAVES.OASE
SLANTED.SALES
..PATS.RISE..
STAGE.WORK.PA
EAR.STAG.EDIT
ANT.TORE.TONE
```

The name of this font is ANSWERS.NLQ by David Richardson. It includes only the upper case letters and the numbers 0 through nine. The period "." is the black square. Again, it should be printed with no vertical or horizontal spacing.

PRISMA.NLQ (by David Richardson)

ABCDEFGHIJKLM
NOPQRSTUVWXYZ
0123456789<>!'"#$%&"
()-=_|;#*:\^,.../[]?

The lower case letters are the same as upper case. This font seems to look best with a character spacing of 4.

STENCIL.NLQ (by David Richardson)

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghi.jklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789()!"#$%&'()-=_|;+*:\^,./[]?@

STENCIL2.NLQ (by David Richardson)

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghi.jklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789()!"#$%&'()-=_|;+*:\^,./[]?@

Again, a character spacing of 4 is best. This is true with both STENCIL fonts.

CASUAL.NLQ (font by David Richardson)
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!''#$%&'()-=_|;+#:\^,./[]?@

Designed originally for Daisy Dot II, it is intended to look like hand writing.

CASUAL2.NLQ (font by David Richardson)
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!''#$%&'
()-=_|;+#:\^,./[]?@

The same as CASUAL.NLQ, but has been made twice as wide using
DD3's editor. The reason for this is to print it using high
density, the result being that it looks like the original
CASUAL.NLQ, but much smoother. Here is what it looks like in
high density:

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!''#$%&'()-=_|;+#:\^,./[]?@

The only problem with this is that in high density, you are
limited to a total page width of six inches, the default of DD3.
If you want a wider page width, you must use the original
CASUAL.NLQ font.

CASUAL3.NLQ (font by David Richardson)
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!''#$%&'
()-=_|;+#:\^,./[]?@

This is CASUAL2.NLQ but it has been magnified vertically using
the magnify utility of DD3. It was then widened and smoothed
out using the editor. Please notice how it looks very much like
writing using a pen such as a felt-tip marker. Many characters
of this font were intentionally designed to look uneven or
imperfect, such as handwriting would be. This font also looks
very good, and perhaps better in high density:

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789<>!''#$%&'()-=_|;+#:\^,./[]?@

Remember the font ROMAN2.NLQ on page 2? Well, here is
ROMAN3.NLQ by David Richardson:

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789!"#$%&'()*+,-./:;<=>?@

It is the same as ROMAN2.NLQ, but made twice as wide using the
Font Editor. Since the font is larger horizontally, but smoothed
out, it stood to reason that if it is then printed in high density,
the result would be the same font as ROMAN2.NLQ, but much
smoother. This is, in fact, what does indeed happen. Please
compare the pairs of lines below. In each pair, the first one is
ROMAN2.NLQ, and the second one is ROMAN3.NLQ, character
spacing is at 5 in order to compensate for the compression. In
most cases, it seems hard to tell the difference, but on certain
characters there is an improvement. Check out characters
A,O,V,W,X,Y,a,v,w,x,y, and /.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

0123456789!"#$%&'()*+,-./:;<=>?@
0123456789!"#$%&'()*+,-./:;<=>?@

Once ROMAN3.NLQ was done, yet another Roman font was made,
but twice as high. The Magnifier was used and then the Editor
to make ROMAN3.NLQ higher and smooth it out. Here is that
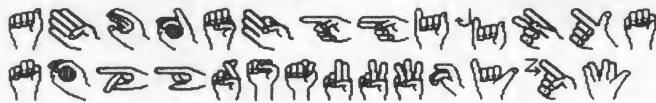font, called ROMAN4.NLQ by David Richardson:

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789!"#$%&'()*+,-./:;<=>?@

And for yet another type of Roman font, here is ROMAN4.NLQ in
high-density:

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789!"#$%&'()*+,-./:;<=>?@

HANDSIGN.NLQ (by David Richardson):

Upper case letters only, but in addition to upper case, the left bracket "[" is the "Vulcan" greeting sign from the Star Trek television series. It means "Live long and prosper." The above example was printed using a character spacing of 4.

COOPER.NLQ (by David Richardson):

ABCDEFGHIJKLM
NOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklm
nopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789!"'$&'();:.?

The above sample was printed with a character spacing of 1. Due to the serifs on the letters, you may have to vary the character spacing between certain combinations of letters. For example, the default of 2 is too much if an "O" is printed next to a "V":

LOVE (spacing of 2)   **LOVE** (spacing of 0)

Character spacing of 0 is too close for consecutive round letters or consecutive straight letters:

WINDOW (spacing of 0)   **WINDOW** (spacing of 2)

If you want the letters to be properly spaced, you might have to change the character spacing throughout the text file.
Unused characters: < > # % | - _ + * \ ^ / [ ] @

COOPER2.NLQ (by David Richardson):

ABCDEFGHIJKLM
NOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklm
nopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789!"'$&'();:.?

This font is simply the outline version of COOPER.NLQ.